"Our George" and Some Others "Taken Down a Peg or Two"-Jefferson, Clay and Jackson Criticised, but a High Eulogy Pronounced on Abraham Lincoln.

Goldwin Smith's latest work, entitled "An Outline of Political History," is a succinct account of the political history of this country from 1492 to 1870. Goldwin Smith is best known to American readers as the leading and by far the ablest exponent of the annexation of Canada by the United States. As a writer he has few equals, and "An Outline of Political History" is writ-ten in his best style and humor. He has opinions regarding some of America's greatest men, and though they run counter quite often to those we have niways held they are so boldly expressed as to be worthy of audience and furnish refreshing entertainment to the reader.

conflict would have gone down to posterity All men bowed down to him; all men linked with defeat and shame. History has crowded to hear him. He swayed the opin-

greatest captains a general who acted on so small a scale, and who, though he was the soul of the war, never won a battle. In that respect Carlyle, who threatened 'to take George down a peg or two,' might have made good his threat. But he could not have stripped Washington of any part of his credit for patriotism, wisdom and his jealous spleen on Washington, was a courage; for the union of enterprise with fighter, with an iron will and great powers prudence; for integrity and truthfulness; for simple dignity of character; for tact and forbearance in dealing with men; above all, for screne fortitude in the darkest hour of his cause and under trials from the per-versity, insubordination, jealousy and perfidy of those around him severer than any

"Some American writers seem anxious to prove that Washington's character is essentially different from that of an English gentleman. About this we need not dispute. The character of an English gentleman is certainly devoid of any traits that might be derived either from a plantation or from war with Indians in the backwoods. Yet an English gentleman sees in Washington his ideal as surely as he does not see it in Franklin, Samuel Ad-ams or Patrick Henry.

"It has been truly said that Washington and Wellington have much in common. Wellington contending with Spanish per-versity and ministerial incompetence reminds us by his calmness and self control of Washington contending with the folly and dishonesty of congress and the frac-tiousness of the state militia. They write in the same even, passionless and somewhat formal style, the expression of a mind al-ways master of itself. In both of them ways master of itself. In both of them
there was, though under control, the strong
temper which is almost inseparable from
force. Wellington might be more of an
aristocrat than Washington; less of a democrat he could hardly be. Washington insisted that his officers should be gentlemen not mon fit to be shoulded. men, not men fit to be shoeblacks. He drew a most undemocratic distinction between the officer and the private soldier. His notions about the private soldier are those of an old world disciplinarian. He says that the soldier should be satisfied to serve for his food, clothes and pay, and complains that he cannot lay on the back of the insubordinate patriot more than 100 lashes, holding that 500 are not too many.

"The other army leaders, Gates and Lee, caballed against him and were abetted by politicians morbidly or perhaps selfishly jealous of military ascendancy. It appears that both Samuel and John Adams, if they did not intrigue, were unfriendly to Washington and would bave willingly seen him superseded. Washington bore the attacks on him magnanimously nove allowing his on him magnanimously, never allowing his personal wrongs to interfere with his duty nor ever thinking of abandoning his post. Perhaps in the whole conflict the three no-blest things are the character of Washington, the behavior of his army at Valley Forge and the devotion of the better class of loyalists. On Washington's death the flags of the British fleet under Lord Bridport were half masted. We owe the Amer ican Hildreth thanks for recording the fact.

JEFFERSON AN ANARCHIST. "Jefferson, Washington's secretary of state, was and still is a popular idol. This man's character is difficult to treat. There is something enigmatic about his portrait. which combines a body large and strong, fitted for horsemanship and athletic exercise, with a face somewhat feminine, not to say feline. As governor of Virginia in the war he had shown lack of nerve, if not of courage. Few will maintain that he was in an eminent degree trutbful, straightforward, free from propensity to artifice and intrigue. Few will contend that he would ever, like Hamilton, have braved unpopularity in defense of righteousness. His own ana remain to confute any admirer who claims for him freedom from malice or greatness of soul. He had unbounded faith in the people and never doubted the success of the great American experiment in democracy. There lay his strength. democracy.

"The social current of the age was with him. He knew it and steadfastly guided his course on the assumption that whatever influences might prevail beneath the lingering shadow of the old dispensation democracy would in the end prove victorious and bear its votaries on to success. Intently he listened for the voice of the popular will, and surely he caught its every whisper. His political philosophy seems to have been summed up in the belief that, all evils having been the work of government, the less of government there was the better. This, it has been said, stood him in the place of religion. Anarchy itself was, or he could fancy that it was, preferable to strong government. He let fall the reins of government before the term of his presidency had expired, and he went into philosophic retirement at Monticello. whence he returned no more. It is not the highest of his titles to fame in the eyes of his countrymen, but it may not be the lowest in the court of humanity, that he sacrificed his popularity in the attempt to find a bloodless substitute for war. His mem-ory recovered from the shock, and his reign over American opinion endured." CLAT's JINGOISM.

Here is what he says of Henry Clay: "Clay was perhaps the first consummate party leader of the congressional and platform type, Jefferson having worked, not on the platform, but in the closet and on the platform, but in the closet and through the press. He was a paragon of the personal fascination now styled mag-netism. Magnetic indeed his manner and voice must have been if they could make the speeches that he has left us pass for the most cogent reasoning and the highest eloquence. Yet multitudes came from distances, in those days immense, to hear him. A cynical critic said that Clay could get more people to listen to him and fewer people to vote for him than any other man in the Union. He, however, did get many votes, though never quite enough.

"His power of winning the hearts of men was unique. When at last he missed his prize by losing the election for the presidency, his partisans wept like children. One of them is said to have died of grief. He was ardently patriotic, after the war hawk fashion, but the presidency was al-ways in his thoughts, and its attraction accounts for the perturbations of his political orbit. He said that he would rather be

right than be president, but it has been too truly remarked that even at the moment of that memorable utterance he was thinking more of being president than of being right. His policy and sentiments were in-

tensely American and by the cosmopolitans would now be designated as jingo." WERSTER'S MAJESTY OF INTELLECT. Goldwin Smith does not deny Daniel Webster the qualities that have made his name a household word: "His character was cast in the Puritan

mold and formed by the New England school system, under which he had been a teacher as well as a pupil. He was grave, staid, and in the cast of his character moral and devout. In his later years he was given to running carelessly into dest, and like many other men of his day too fond of wine. As an orator of reason he has no su-perior, if he has an equal, in the English language. It is difficult at least to say what political speech can vie in logical force and impressiveness with his speech defending the Union in reply to the southern separatist Hayne, or what forensic speech excels in the same qualities his speech for the prosecution in the murder case of White.

washington not a great general.

We expect him to eulogize Washington, and he does up to a certain point. He does not say that he was perfect, but he says enough to prove that he was nearly so:

"Washington was to the confederacy all in all. Without him it would have been ten times lost, and the names of the politicians who had drawn the country into the conflict would have goon adventor prefer to the provential would have goon adventor prefer to the conflict would have goon adventor prefer to the conflict would have goon adventor prefer to the strokes of a trip hammer, which his sentences resembled in measured force, but not in monotony. The majesty of intellect sat on his beetling brow, and he had the look and port of Jove. He was and fell himself a king. It is told of him that when one of his notes had fallen due he majestically waved his hand and said. Let it be paid. hardly a stronger case of an indispensable man. His form, like all other forms of the Revolution, has no doubt been seen through a golden haze of panegyric.

"We can hardly number among the added that his moral strength was not

equal to his power of mind."
"THE BLOOD RED STAR" OF JACKSON. What Goldwin Smith picturesquely calls "the blood red star" of Andrew Jackson

was now in the ascendant: "Jackson, though he had once been in congress, as we have seen, and had vented of command, ill educated, destitute of the knowledge and the habits of a statesman, knowledge and the habits of a statesman, with an uncontrolled temper and almost as much swayed by passion as any Indian chief, though, like many an Indian chief, he could bear himself when he pleased with dignity and even with grace. That he had beaten the British at New Orleans was his title to the headship of the nation, and he had not lessened his popularity by the lawless execution of two Englishmen, Ambris ter and Arbuthnot, or by some acts of equally lawless aggression on Spanish ter-ritory—outrages against which a moral minority in congress had protested in vain, while John Quincy Adams, swayed prob-ably by his dislike of England, had for once deviated from his moral course and helped to whitewash the man who was destined to oust him from the presidential chair."
LINCOLN A MARVEL OF HISTORY.

Professor Smith now comes down to more contemporaneous times, and here he paints

his portrait of Abraham Lincoln:
"Abraham Lincoln is assuredly one of
the marvels of history. No land but America has produced his like. This destined chief of a nation in its most perilous hour was the son of a thriftless and wandering settler, bred in the most sordid poverty. He had received only the rudiments of education, and though he afterward read eager ly such works as were within his reach it is wonderful that he should have attained as a speaker and writer a mastery of lan-guage and a pure as well as effective style. He could look back smiling on the day when his long shanks appeared bare below the shrunken leather breeches which were his only nether garment. His frame was gaunt and grotesque, but mighty. stood 6 feet 4 and was said to have lifted a cask full of beer and to have drunk out of the bunghole. This made him a hero with the Clary Grove boys.

"He had a strong and eminently fair understanding, with great powers of patient thought, which he cultivated by the study of Euclid. In all his views there was a simplicity which had its source in the simplicity of his character. His local popularity was due largely to his humor and the stock of good stories, always pointed, though not always delicate, which through life it was his delight to collect and repeat. At the same time he was melancholy, touched with the pathos of human life, fond of mournful poetry, religious, though not orthodox, with a strong sense shape of fatalism. His melancholy was probably deepened by his gloomy surroundings and by misadventures in love. LINCOLN WORSHIP,

"Admiration has risen to worship, and Lincoln has, in the minds of some of his eulogists, become the greatest statesman and the master spirit of his age. He has even become a great strategist, though it seems almost certain that he did harm by interfering, or allowing his military coun selors at Washington to interfere, with the conduct of the war. He said himself that he had not controlled events, but had been guided by them. To know how to be guided by events, however, if it is not imperial genius, is practical wisdom. Lincoln's goodness of heart, his sense of duty, his unselfishness, his freedom from vanity, his long suffering, his simplicity, were never disturbed either by power or by opposition.
"The habit which he retained through all

the dark days of his presidency of throwing his thoughts into the form of pithy stories and apologues caused him to be charged with levity. To the charge of levity no man could be less open. Though he trusted in Providence, care for the public and sor-row for the public calamities filled his hear and sat visibly upon his brow. His state papers are excellent not only as political documents, but as compositions, and are distinguished by their depth of human feeling and tenderness from those of other statesmen. He spoke always from his own heart to the heart of the people. His brief funeral oration over the graves of those who had fallen in the war is one of the gems

He Was Proud of St. Louis. "You are as slow here as cold molasses in winter time," said a St. Louis man the other evening as he pulled a big white silk handkerchief out of his pocket and spread

"You think St. Louis a little country town, don't you? But you are mistaken. Why, you can't do half in New York that we can do there. Look at this handker chief, for instance," and he held it for in-

In the corner was phographed a cabinet size picture of four gentlemen seated about size picture of four gentlemen sealed about a table. They wore the peculiar skull caps of the Mystic Shrine, and in their hands of the most splendid and impressive mountain outlooks in America. I was lost in the bands and vastness of the outwere playing cards, and upon the table were stacks of chips. The St. Louis man was one of the number. "Look at that," he went on. "Never

saw anything like that here. It takes a St. Louis man to think of such things. Now, I suppose you think we westerners are a bad lot, don't you? Why, I am kept busy building jails to put eastern people in. We are not half so bad as you." He laughed heartily. "When you are out my way, come and see me, I'll give you a good time, and when you go away you'll think St. Louis is the greatest city in the world—as it is." He pulled out a cardcase and handed me a pasteboard

JAS. J. LIGON, Vice President Paulus Jail Building Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"I'm a St, Louis man from the ground up, and St. Louis ought to have had the fair."—New York Herald.

Cockroaches, it is said, have 3,000 teeth. As much as we hate the creatures, we should pity a cockroach with the tooth-

THE TICKET SELLER'S "RAKE OFF."

Forgetful or Carcless People Ofter Lose Considerable Money.

There seems to be considerable favoritism

shown in the admissions department. As every one knows, the small salary of \$75 a month is not what the average ticket seller month is not what the average ticket seller is after. It is the "rake off." The "rake off" consists in the change which patrons forget to pick up from the window when they purchase tickets. Sometimes this "rake off" is enormous. One young man who handles tickets at Sixty-fourth street at the beginning of the month deposited \$200 in a local bank. That was his "rake off" for the month of June. It is calculated that the "rake off" in some of the offices at Fifty-seventh street, Sixty-first street and Sixty-fourth street averages \$10 a day. Ticket sellers at these places have been known to make as much as \$35 in one

This is where the favoritism comes There are 10 men at least who have held down positions at the gates mentioned ever since the fair opened. The other poor fel-lows have been changed about, stationed here, driven there, and used as if they were so many soldiers, without a chance of re-monstrance or complaint. They see their luckier companions getting rich off the vis itors, while they have to get along on thei

\$75 a month One of the favorites has been complaine of time and again for not returning change, but he still retains his place. His method is that of bluffing. If a person buys a ticket and forgets his change, it matters not that he rushes back and asks for it. He gets laughed at for his pains, and his attention is called to the notice, "Count your change, as no errors will be corrected after you leave the office."

"Are you not afraid of being caught?" "Are you not afraid of being caught?"
was asked of a ticket man.
"No," he replied. "In the first place, not
one man in a hundred comes back to claim
his change. He reasons that the ticket
seller would swear he never got it, and so
comforts himself with the reflection that
he has paid so much for his experience and will take care not to do it again. If he should return, the ticket seller would simply bluff him off. One man's word is as good as another's, and even at the worst all the ticket man has to say is that he paid it out to some one else. Some of the ticket men clear \$300 a month cool. That's why none of them likes to be promoted to inspectors. The inspector gets only \$75 a month and gets no chance of a 'rake off.' When I was at the Minneapolis fair, I

cleared \$2,500 in 'rake off.'"
"Is there any way of preventing such "None whatever. The visitor is warned to count his change. If he does not, it is his own fault. It is impossible to prove that the ticket man got it."—Chicago Mail.

When Buying the Winter's Coal Supply. Coal is a mineralized vegetable, of which there are many varieties. The two kinds most in use are anthracite and bituminous. The anthracite is the most thoroughly mineralized of all the varieties and burns with-out flame. Good anthracite will contain npward of 90 per cent of carbon. It will be hard, brittle, black and lustrous. Coal that has a brownish, dull look, and that will scale off, will be unsatisfactory—not burn-

ing well nor giving the proper amount of heat. This is what is termed slaty coal. There is great waste because of the large proportion which is not combustible and proportion which is not combustible, and it is unwise to buy at any price this kind of coal for bousehold purposes. The anthra-cite coals are known by the ashes as white ash or red ash coal. The red ash burns more freely than the other, leaving but few cinders. If the chimneys do not have a good draft, the red ash is desirable, or white and red may be mixed, as one would mix soft and hard wood. The red ash is always the more expensive.

If the furnace has a good draft, get large coal, but if the draft is poor use a finer coal, or some fine with the regular furnace coal. The coal for the cook stove should be rather fine. Grates and heating stoves will take coal of larger size, but as it is not always convenient to get these sizes consider the cooking range before the other stoves or the grates. Soft coal breaks so easily that the size in which it is delivered to the house keeper does not make so much difference. Still it should not be in such large pieces that it will be necessary to break them.—Maria Parloa in Ladies' Home Journal.

When the Indians Ate Grasshoppers he was out of spirits sometimes, took the celina Blacktooth were among the witnesses examined this morning in the action begun by ex-Governor Downey to remove the Indians from a portion of Warner's ranch. Both are very old. In answer to a line of questions from Sen-

ator White, attorney for Governor Downey, Mrs. Blacktooth said, through an in times. To catch the agile hoppers in bill of fare quantities the Indians first dug holes in the ground; then they set fire to the grass, and the hoppers, to escape the fire, fell into the holes, where they were cap-tured in numbers. The grasshoppers were usually roasted before they were caten. "Well, the Indians still catch and cat grasshoppers, do they not?" asked Senator White.

"Not much now," was the stoical an-

"Why not?" asked the senator. "Because there are not now many grass hoppers to eat," explained the aged witness.—San Diegan Sun.

A Point That Should Not Be Forgotten At McGill college, Montreal, which is co-educational, out of 11 students graduating with honors six are women, and out of five medalists three are women. A college statistician, in going over the figures, finds that in proportion to their numbers the women have done three times as well as the men. Still, it must be remembered that these figures are based upon averages. Only exceptional girls are now to be found in the colleges, while all sorts and conditions of boys for all manner of reasons are sent into college. One blockhead, whose father sends him to college because the boy father sends him to college because the boy is too stupid to do anything else, or one wild son sent because the father doesn't know what to do with him, pulls down class average and makes an unfair showing in comparisons.-New York Sun.

Impressive Grandeur.

"I have just come back from the Catskills," said Mr. W. D. Yerger, "and while at the Mountain House I had a case of from the sublime to the ridiculous. I was stand-ing on the great rock in front of the hotel looking at the unrivaled view. It is one of the west splendid and the west splendid and wonder, beauty and vastness of the out-spread scene, when all at once a woman standing near exclaimed, 'Lor', doesn't it remind you of a crazy quilt!' I had to catch the rock to keep@rom tumbling off, the fall was so sudden."—Cincinnati Commercial

"HELP THOU MY UNBELIEFF"

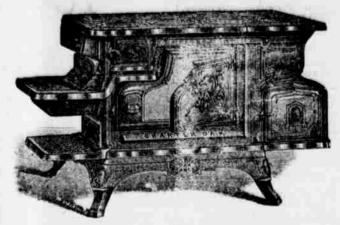
Lord, could I but believe Thy promises were sure. With what a lion heart could I Time's troubles then endured

Lord, could I but believe
Thy love would be a lamp
To guide me thro' the sepulcher,
Boldly I'd dare its damp!

Lord, could I but believe Thy care encompassed me, How fearlessly I then could fare Forth to eternity!

Lord, Lord, I do believel Help thou my unbellef! Persuade my soul that I am saved, Tho' I'm of sinners chief! Susie M. Best in Philadelphia Ledger. General Advertisements.

#### OHNNOTT.



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Managers for the Hawaiian Islands EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of U.S. Cooking Stoves.

#### HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

GATE WARE (White, Gray and Nickle-plated), PUMPS, WATER AND SOIL PIPES, WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS, RUBBER HOSE AND LAWN SPRINKLERS, BATH TUBS AND STEEL SINKS, O. S. GUTTERS AND LEADERS, SHEET IRON, COP-PER, ZINC AND LEAD, LEAD PIPE AND PIPE FITTINGS.

Plumbing, Tin, Copper and Sheet Lemonade Works Co., Iron Work.

DIMOND BLOCK: 95-97 KING STREET.

## Just Received by Last Steamer

Kid Gloves in 8 Button, Undressed Fans, Drabs and Grays; 12 Button Mosque Taire Evening Shades, 20 Button Evening Shades.

Also a Choice Line Of

White and Colored Dimitys, Muslins, Swisses and Percales

These are the CHOICEST LINE of DRESS MUSLIN we have Ever Shown.

---- WE HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A NICE ASSORTMENT OF ---

#### White and Cream Point De Irelande Laces, Suitable for Trimming Wash Dresses.

All Width from 3 to 12 Inches.

EGAN & GUNN,

## ROBINSON BLOCK.

terpreter, that grasshoppers were one favorite article of diet with the Indians in old Hotel Street, between Fort and Nuuanu Sts.

Is now opened for business, and has in stock the finest assortment of

ANTIQUE OAK BED ROOM SETS. CHIFFONIERS, SIDEBOARDS, EXTENSION TABLES, Etc. ALSO a fine assortment of

and Rattan Furniture.

### UPHOLSTERY.

ine Spring, Hair, Wool, Moss and Straw Mattrasses; Live Geese Feathers and Slk Flo for Pillows. Special attention called to our latest style of WIRE MATTRESSES, the best and cheapest ever brought to this country. Fine Lounge and Sota Beds, at San Francisco prices. Complete assortment of Baby Carriages, Cribs, Cradles, and High Chairs.

Cornice Poles in Wood or Brass Trimmings.

We make a specialty of Laying Matting and Interior decorating. Furniture and Mattresses Repaired by First-Class Workmen,

Cabinet Making in all its Branches

A trial is solicited. Lowest Prices Prevail.

ORDWAY & PORTER,

Robinson Block, Hotel Street

MUTUAL 645. TELEPHONES

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE

Announcement of New Goods,

FOR

N. S. SACHS.

Of the Popular Millinery House,

520 FORT STREET,

**13-13** 

HONOLULU.

General Adbertisements.

## **EQUITABLE** Assurance Society of the United

Offers Insurance on all the Popular Plans, viz.:

Ordinary Life Plan, Endowment Plan, Semi Tontine Plan, Free Tontine Plan, Indemnity Bond Plan (Coupon Bond Children's Endowments, at maturity, if desired),

Tontine Instalment Plan (NEW, CHEAF and ATTRACTIVE), Joint Life Risks, Partnership Insurance, Annuities, Endowment Bond Plan (5% guaranteed) Term Insurance, etc., etc. etc.

It will cost you nothing to call at the office of the undersigned, and make further inquiries. Should you conclude to insure, it will be money in

#### Bruce & A. J. Cartwright,

# TAHITI

23 Nuuanu, Honolulu, H. I.

MANUFACTURERS OF

# High Class Beverages

Lemonade, Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Hop Ale,

Sarsaparilla,

Plain Soda.



Sarsaparilla and

Iron Water,

Seltzer Water,

Etc., Etc., Etc

## A Trial Order Solicited

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

AGENTS.

## H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

## Groceries, Provisions and

EAST CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

New Goods received by every Packet from the Eastern States and Europe. Fresh California Produce by every steamer. All orders faithfully attended to, and Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

Island Orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Post Office Box No. 145. Telephone No. 92.

## ENTERPRISE FLANING MILL.

PETER HIGH,

Proprietor.

OFFICE AND MILL, On Alakea and Richards near Queen Street,

Honolulu, H.I.

MOULDINGS. Doors, Sash, Blinds, Screens, Frames Etc.

TURNED AND SAWED WORK. Prompt attention to all orders.

TELEPHONES: Mutual 55'

Bell 498,